

Table 2. Number, incidence rate¹, median days away from work² and relative standard errors³ of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work⁴ to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders⁵ in private industry for Delaware, 2006

Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
All selected parts	1,260	42.0	8	5.3
1 Neck- Including Throat	20	0.8	17	20.2
10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	0.8	17	20.2
2 Trunk	950	31.7	9	5.5
21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	150	4.9	12	9.2
22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	20	0.6	2	22.7
220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	0.6	2	22.7
23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	650	21.6	7	5.9
230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	240	8.1	8	7.7
231 Lumbar region	390	12.8	8	6.7
24 Abdomen	110	3.5	21	10.6
241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	30	1.2	5	17.2
245 Intestines- peritoneum	50	1.8	21	14.1
2450 Intestines- peritoneum- unspecified	50	1.7	21	14.4
25 Pelvic region	30	0.9	12	19.3
254 Groin	20	0.7	12	21.3
3 Upper extremities	210	7.0	4	8.1
31 Arm(s)	50	1.6	8	15.0
310 Arm(s)- unspecified	20	0.6	8	23.2
312 Elbow(s)	20	0.6	6	23.1
32 Wrist(s)	130	4.3	2	9.7
4 Lower extremities	60	2.1	17	13.2
41 Leg(s)	50	1.7	15	14.4
412 Knee(s)	50	1.5	17	15.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

$(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

⁴ Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2007